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HB 2226 -- ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES

SPONSOR: Stephens (128)

This bill modifies provisions relating to advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs).

The bill removes all current requirements for a collaborative practice arrangement between an APRN and a collaborating physician, except for the requirements that the arrangement have the name, address, phone number, and license numbers of the APRN and collaborating physician and a description of the APRN's controlled substance prescriptive authority.

The bill specifies that any previously adopted rules regulating the use of collaborative practice arrangements, except rules delegating the authority to prescribe controlled substances, are null and void as of the passage of the bill.

The bill requires the Board of Healing Arts to make information on whether or not a physician is engaged in a collaborative practice agreement available to the public.

The bill redefines an APRN as a person who is licensed to engage in the practice of advanced practice nursing as a certified clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse midwife, certified nurse practitioner, or certified registered nurse anesthetist. The bill updates the names of certification organizations.

The bill adds to the practice of professional nursing the following:

- (1) Behavioral sciences to the types of sciences used in the practice;
- (2) Responsibility for the promotion of health care and prevention of illness;
- (3) Data collection on ill or injured persons;
- (4) Evaluation of ill or injured persons; and
- (5) Initiation and performance in the determination and delivery of a health care plan with all members of a health team.

An applicant for a license to practice as an APRN must hold a current registered professional nurse license and cannot be currently subject to discipline in any state or territory. An

applicant must have completed a graduate-level APRN program and must have certification as a clinical nurse specialist, nurse midwife, nurse practitioner, or registered nurse anesthetist. An applicant must also be currently certified as an APRN by a national certifying body.

Any person who already has a document of recognition to practice as an APRN in Missouri that is current on August 28, 2020 will be deemed to be licensed as an APRN.

An APRN application can be denied or a license-holder can be disciplined by the board in the same manner as other nurse licenses.

The bill allows APRNs to receive a license without examination if the applicant is licensed in another state, territory, or country, as long as the applicant meets the requirements of Missouri at the time of original licensure.

The bill requires the renewal of an APRN license and a registered professional nurse license to occur at the same time. Failure to maintain the registered professional nurse license will result in the expiration of the APRN license.

This bill is similar to HB 1441 (2020); HB 301, HB 693, SCS SB 400, SCS HB 705, and SB 460 (2019), and HB 1502 (2018).